

# Francis Scott Key Monument

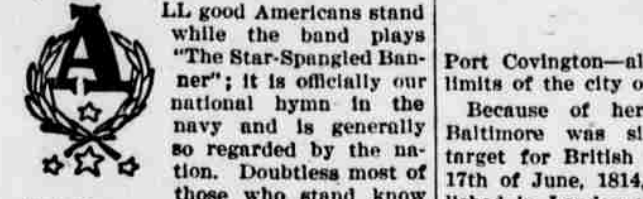


*Reverend Francis Key.*

*Oh, leave you see by the dawn a early light  
What is faintly in the twilight's last gleaming  
When the stars and stripes were first seen  
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?*

*And the rocket's red glare - the bomb's bursting in air  
gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!  
O say that the flag that has been so gallantly  
on the land of the free, the home of the brave!*

*THE SINGING OF THE ORIGINAL "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"*



LL good Americans stand while the band plays "The Star-Spangled Banner"; it is officially our national hymn in the navy and is generally so regarded by the nation. Doubtless most of those who stand know that it was written by Francis Scott Key, though very few know that it is sung to the tune of "Anacreon in Heaven." How many know the when, where and how of its writing?

The citizens of Baltimore staged an impressive pageant of the centenary of the Battle of North Point and Fort M'Henry during the week of September 12, 1914. Congress appropriated \$75,000 for the erection of a monument to Key, this monument to be dedicated this summer with appropriate ceremonies. It is therefore timely to recall the stirring events which led to the writing of this immortal song.

Representative J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland in a recent speech in the house reviewed those events and said, among other things:

Mr. Linthicum—This monument now to be dedicated by the national government to that immortal poet is but a fitting tribute from the government to my native state of Maryland for the heroism, generosity and support of its people during the troublous times of 1812.

To the strong support of Maryland, and particularly of its metropolis, Baltimore, is largely due the successful termination of that war. It was a Baltimore man—Minister Pinckney—who asked for his leave of England, and was made Attorney General of the United States, and wrote the declaration of war.

Maryland gave to the war more officers, ships, and seamen than any other state. She supplied 40 officers, or nearly one-fifth of all the officers, of the American navy. Virginia supplied 42, which was more than all New England. Baltimore supplied 51 privates; Salem, 40; Boston, 32; and Philadelphia, 14; and the state of Maryland equipped over 100 privates in all. It is estimated that the loss to England's commerce by the Baltimore privateer captures alone was over \$18,000,000.

It was Commodore John Rogers of Baltimore, who commanded the North Atlantic squadron, and Stephen Decatur, Jr., a native of Berlin, Md., who commanded the South Atlantic squadron. It was Commodore Rogers of Maryland on the flagship The President who personally fired the first shot of the war at the British ship Belvidera. It was a Chesapeake crew commanding the Constitution, better known as Old Ironsides, which captured the first frigate Guerriere.

The merchants of Baltimore loaned to the national government \$3,000,000, which was later assumed by the city of Baltimore, and became its first municipal debt. Finding no part of this fund available for the defense of the city, Baltimore raised \$600,000 additional with which to fortify Fort M'Henry, Fort Babcock—now Riverside park—and Fort Covington—now



FORT M'HENRY

Port Covington—all today within the limits of the city of Baltimore. Because of her zeal and loyalty, Baltimore was singled out as the target for British vengeance. On the 17th of June, 1814, a newspaper published in London stated:

"The great expedition preparing at Bordeaux for America is destined for the Chesapeake direct. Our little army in Canada will at the same instant be directed to make a movement in the direction of the Susquehanna. Both armies will in all probability meet at Washington, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Our naval and military commanders have no power to conclude any armistice or suspension of arms. They carry with them certain papers which will be offered to the American government at the point of the bayonet."

After the humiliating sack of Washington, the British turned with renewed anger to attack Baltimore, to which the helpless national government could offer no resistance.

The British, however, found strong fortifications to protect the city against their attack. Gen. Samuel Smith, a heroic revolutionary figure, with a large force, had built fortifications over a mile in length from the harbor as far as the present Hopkins hospital. Behind these were mounted over 100 cannon, with 10,000 troops. The citizens rallied as one man under General Smith and toiled day after day with pick, shovel, and wheelbarrow until a great armament greeted the British when, after the Battle of North Point, they arrived within sight of the city and were compelled to retreat to their ships without a single shot. The Americans were so eager for the encounter they could not await their coming. When news reached General Smith of the anchorage at North Point of a British fleet of 50 vessels, the most formidable fleet ever seen in American waters, Gen. Stricker asked leave to advance with a brigade of 3,000 men to draw them on. Those men who landed on the 12th of September, 1814, were picked soldiers of Europe, the Duke of Wellington's victorians, fresh from Napoleon's wars.

The Americans marched bravely forward to meet the conquerors of Napoleon on the battlefield of North Point. General Ross, with 7,000 men, tarried to lunch. General Stricker, with 300 voluntary skirmishers, advanced to draw them on. General Ross, believing it incredible that the new republic should have men so fearless as to advance against his British forces, proceeded to investigate, when he was shot down by American riflemen, and the command fell to Colonel Brooke. A monument today stands for the two young men in Baltimore who brought down General Ross. For an hour and a half the raw militia of the States held in check the veteran army numbering four times its strength. The day closed with a loss to the British of 500, as against 150 of the militiamen, only 20 of the latter being killed, the others wounded or disabled. Thus was fought

the battle of North Point and the retirement of the British to their ships. It was this matchless defense that saved the nation and checked the proposed attack upon Philadelphia and New York. Then took place the attack upon the historical Fort M'Henry; 16 bomb-and-rocket vessels bombarded the fort, throwing a constant shower of rockets and bombs, the later weighing 220 pounds. Colonel Armistead, in command of the fort, was unable to reach them except on one or two occasions when they came nearer. As the army was retreating, a more severe bombardment than before was executed. Under the cover of darkness, as a last resort, several rocket vessels and barges, with 1,250 picked men, passed south of Fort M'Henry and attempted to land. After passing the fort, they threw up rockets of rejoicing and to light a landing place. This, however, was their undoing, and caused Commodore Rogers' "Invincible crew" at Fort Covington, under Lieutenant Newcombe and Barney's flotilla men, under Lieut. John Webster, at Fort Babcock, to pour into them a pitiless fire, sinking one barge with all on board and compelling the rest to retire. The enemy retired badly damaged under the fire from Fort M'Henry and the Lazaretto. At a safe distance they continued to bombard Fort M'Henry until morning. The bombardment lasted for 25 hours, and they are said to have thrown 1,500 to 1,800 great bombs, 400 of which landed in Fort M'Henry.

Dr. William Beanes, who had encountered the displeasure of the British at Upper Marlboro, in their march upon Washington, had been carried off in their fleet. He was a particularly close friend of Francis Scott Key, who visited the fleet at Baltimore to seek the release of his friend. Having boarded the Minden, one of the ships of the fleet, the British compelled him to remain until after the bombardment. There he was during that memorable night when Fort M'Henry was being so terribly assaulted. We can well imagine his anxiety as to the fate of the fort and the attack to be made upon the city wherein resided his family and loved ones. He and his friend paced the deck during that night of September 13. The bombardment ceased just before day. So long as the bombardment continued they knew the fort had not surrendered, but when it ceased before daylight it left them in great suspense as to the result. We may well imagine how earnestly they looked forward to dawn and sufficient light to relieve their anxiety. How happy they must have been when they saw that "the flag was still there." Key was stirred to the depths by patriotic fervor and devotion, and there wrote his song of rejoicing, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The memory of the old flag which saluted Key on that morning of September 14, 1814, still lives in the hearts of the people, and the flag is stored in the archives of the government.

## DAIRY POINTS

### RAISE STANDARD OF ANIMALS

Bringing Out Desirable Characteristics by Selective Breeding Receives More Attention.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The task of raising the standard of farm animals and poultry and bringing out certain desirable characteristics by selective breeding is receiving more attention as methods of farming for profit become intensified.

The breeding of domestic animals dates back to remote antiquity, when



Interest the Boy in Better Stock.

the most advanced races of the Old World were on the border line between savagery and barbarism. It far antedates any but the simplest mechanical arts. Yet, while our knowledge of the laws of nature as they apply to machines has reached great magnitude and complexity, it has been comparatively a few years since the principles of breeding have been more than a collection of unrelated traditional beliefs.

The same superstitions on which the shepherds of Asia based their practices at least 30 centuries ago are still widely current, while the one sound principle known to the ancients—selection of the best for breeding stock—is still much neglected.

The principles of successful animal breeding, as they have been learned by practical experience in the United States and other countries, and by careful scientific study along definite lines, are outlined in Bulletin 905, recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This bulletin goes into the first principles of reproduction and follows with the means by which certain characteristics of one or the other parent are transmitted to the offspring, the methods of selection best suited to intensify the desirable characteristics and weed out the undesirable, the characteristics which can with certainty be expected to continue from one generation to another, those which are uncertain and those which cannot be inherited.

Aside from mere increase in numbers, the purposes which the breeder is likely to have in mind fall under two more or less distinct heads, namely, production of a uniform product, and improvement. A uniform product depends on such control over the heredity of the stock that matings can be made with the assurance that the offspring will be of a certain definite type for which there is a demand. Improvement is, of course, closely related to control over heredity, but the methods which give the greatest control are not necessarily those which lead to the most rapid improvement.

In a broad sense the whole subject of practical breeding comes under the head of selection. The most obvious basis for such selection is the performance of the animals themselves. Unfortunately, the merits of most kinds of live stock cannot be measured directly. The study of conformation as an index of useful qualities has accordingly held a high place as a basis for selection of breeding stock. Live stock judging has this for its purpose. An animal of good breeding is a better one to breed than one of equal individual merit but of mixed or common breeding. Pedigree, though often misused, is a valuable aid to selection, apart from following a general policy of mating. The soundest basis of all for selection of breeding stock is the record of past performance as a breeder, provided the record is sufficiently extensive to give a fair test.

### MANY COWS NOT PROFITABLE

Ten Million "Boarders" in United States Whose Yield is Less Than Cost of Feed.

Not over a third of the so-called dairy cows of the United States are profitable to their owners. Ten million "boarder" cows are milked whose yield is worth less than their feed. Their owners seem to keep them for the sole purpose of milking them fourteen times a week, cleaning out after them, and otherwise enjoying their society.

### SALT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT

Cows When Deprived of It Become Emaciated and Finally Suffer Complete Breakdown.

Dr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, found that cows when deprived of salt became emaciated and were of low vitality and finally suffered a complete breakdown. He recommended that they be fed three-fourths of an ounce per day with an additional six-tenths of an ounce for each twenty pounds of milk produced.

## Oh How Glorious to Be Free From Rheumatism's Tortures!

Just suppose you could be free from your deep-seated, agonizing rheumatic aches and pains, your stiff joints and unsightly swellings! Wouldn't you give anything to get rid of them?

You have doubtless rubbed on outside treatments; most rheumatism sufferers have. Some of these take the edge off the terrible pains for a few hours, but they do not strike at the cause, which nearly always lies in the poisoned, impoverished blood. When this is so, you need an internal remedy, one that will take out the impurities that are torturing you, one like famous S.S.S., which has relieved thousands of cases of rheumatism all over the country just this way.

Get S.S.S. from your druggist today, and after starting with it write us a history of your case, addressing Chief Medical Advisor, 877 Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Georgia.

**USED 50 YEARS S.S.S. FOR RHEUMATISM**

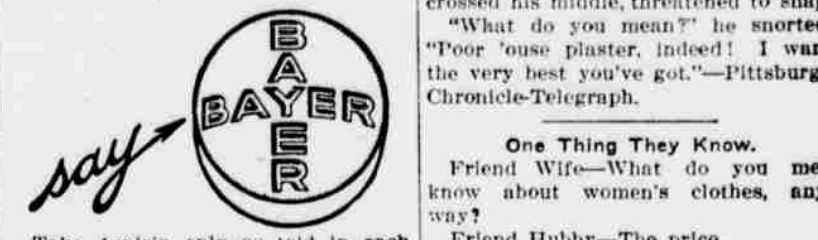
**HORSES COUGHING? USE Spohn's Distemper Compound**

to break it up and get them back in condition. Twenty-seven years' use has made "SPÖHN'S" indispensable in treating Coughs and Colic, Influenza and Distemper with their resulting complications, and all diseases of the throat, nose and lungs. Acts marvelously as preventive; acts equally well as cure. 60 cents and \$1.15 per bottle. At all drug stores. **SPÖHN MEDICAL COMPANY, GOSHEN, IND.**

Encouraging. Clerk—Since I married, sir, I find that my salary is not large enough. Cynical Employer—The usual discovery, my young friend. And it never will be again.

## ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



Take Aspirin only as told in each package of genuine Bayer Tablets of Aspirin. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during 21 years, and proved safe by millions. Take no chances with substitutes. If you see the Bayer Cross on tablets, you can take them without fear for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Mononitroacetic Acid of Salicylic Acid. Adv.

The Demand for Scientists. Plans for the establishment of a first-grade school of technology with accommodations for about 700 men have been announced by Oberlin college. The college is in the heart of a rapidly growing industrial district and insistent calls are made upon the college for scientifically trained technical men.

## Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies, in an interview on the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Difficulty Is Surmounted. Mr. Jenkins—I think a woman should not spend more on clothes than on rent.

Mrs. Jenkins—Well, then we shall have to pay higher rent.

Never climb a mountain till you come to it—then maybe it won't be there.

## Harvest 20 to 45 Bushel to Acre Wheat in WESTERN CANADA



Think what that means to you in good hard dollars with the great demand for wheat at high prices. Many farmers in Western Canada have paid for their land from a single crop. The same success may still be yours, for you can buy on easy terms. **Farm Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre** located near thriving towns, good markets, railways—land of a kind which grows 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Good grazing lands at low prices convenient to your grain farm enable you to reap the profits from stock raising and dairying. **Learn the Facts About Western Canada**—low taxation (none on improvements), healthful climate, good schools, churches, pleasant social relationships, a prosperous and industrious people. For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., write Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or **F. H. HEWITT, 2012 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.; C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.** Canadian Government Agents.

## Old Pump on Isle of Man

On the quaint and picturesque Isle of Man, made famous by Hall Caine's fiction, an ancient pump of the chain-bucket variety, built into a masonry abutment on the face of a rock cliff lifts its endless load of water some eighty feet from the pool below, says an article in Popular Mechanics Magazine. For many years a big steam engine of obsolete form, slow and extravagant of fuel, attended to the duty

of turning the chain shaft. But now the old boiler and cylinder are gone, and in their place a modern wind motor has been installed, its slim, efficient steel form rising from the cliff top in striking, yet not inharmonious, contrast with the primitive ruggedness that marks the earlier work of man and nature. The whirling 26-foot wheel of the new motive power now is drawing up 14,300 gallons of water in an hour as an average figure, and it is significant of the value of modern method that the saving of fuel, no

longer needed for a hungry boiler, soon paid the cost of the mill.

## Mutton Sausage.

The Department of Agriculture says that sausage may be made from mutton mixed with pork in much the same way as beef is used. A general formula is: Mutton, two parts; lean, fresh pork, one part; fat pork, one part; salt and seasoning to taste. It can be made into cakes and cooked at once, or packed in skins. Homemade sausage is usually kept frozen.